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BLISTER RUST NEWS SERVICE

Clip Sheet No. 1 *b.*

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Put Your Worn-Out Pastures to Work.

Hundreds of worn-out pastures in the Northeastern States now growing up to the trailing juniper and the red cedar are not worth their keep. They are lying idle and not earning their taxes. If these pastures were planted with a good forest tree, they would be an asset not only to their owner but to the community at large.

The white pine is preeminently the best tree to grow on these upland pastures. It thrives on steep slopes and rocky hillsides as well as on more fertile soils. Idle land is worth little but with a young stand of white pine it becomes increasingly valuable year by year, and has a ready sale value.

The presence of the white pine blister rust is no bar to the planting of this tree. This disease can be effectively controlled and the cost of protection is only a small percent of the value of the annual growth of the pine. Before planting destroy all wild and cultivated gooseberries and currants (the alternate hosts of the blister rust) on the planting area and for a distance of 600 to 900 feet around it. The federal government is cooperating with the states in the protection of the white pine from this disease. Many states are encouraging reforestation by selling white pines and other forest trees at cost.

Get in touch with your State Forester if you wish to put your worn-out pastures to work or protect your pines from the blister rust.



